Date :

Biggest spark of social science - positivism

Positivism every thought can be explained through studies science, mathema
or logical evidence

- any question, any problem can be explained and studied
- need to study before proving it

for example - you study positivism, n adapt mo sya to make it more general in social science

Humanities - human conditions are the manners where in the human experiences are treated and recorded.

- aims to comprehend the human perspective of individuals' social science
- you can't explain by using science
- in order to comprehend is through art for example
- works of ~~mine~~ michael angelo : paintings, music (explaining human condition manners
- ~~explains~~ music - emotions, heart broken (poetry

humanities are mainly art

language, music, art, literature, theatre and poetry

study branches philology, linguistics, musicology, art history, literary studies, theatre studi

- explains human condition through those art

Natural science - science of nature

- gives attention on investigating every single natural phenomenon that occured
- currently happening in our world using tangible evidences like natural forces, fossils, and artifacts

B1 Social sciences discipline are integrated,
P1 interrelated, and interdisciplingry to the natural sciences and humanities

integrated - linked or coordinated
↳ unite or combine
↳ pinagsama-sama
interrelated - related or/ connected
interdisciplinary
↳ relating more than one branch of knowledge

Social science + natural science + humanities
→ not contradicting the body of knowledge
but instead, they collaborate to deepen and give more constructive and science-based bodies of knowledge of what is happening to us, our society and to the world itself

The disciplines (branches) are still relevant in contemporary or today as humans continue to search for knowledge and contribute to the fast changing world.

integrated, interrelated, interdisciplinary
primary center of studies:
- how humans influence the society & the world
- society to humans and to world
- world to society and humans

Social sciences to humanities
- they share the same goals: to understand human behavior and explain it through scientific methods.
seek to understand behavior relation to its environment
- often relies on each other for information or data about human behavior
example: sociology might want to study an artist's body of work as a way to understand how people create art; meanwhile art historians might use sociological methods to how artists personal lives influenced their work

Social sciences to Natural sciences
↳ building a road, in building roads, we must use science to know what materials used, how the road will impact the society

Methodology

Social sciences

DATE

Speculative - the activity of guessing possible answers to a question without enough information to be certain
- forming of theory without evidence
for example: realized that some parts of reality are ultimately unknowable. you need to speculate when you discuss these parts and also in some other cases when it is not possible to have access to the facts.

Experiential - involving or based on experience and observation

Scientific and Logical

↳ Scientific
field surveys
case research

- an approach to data collection that relies on 2 assumptions:
① Knowledge about the world through observation.
② the truth of knowledge is confirmed by verification - that is by others making same observations

Logical - pengetahuan
- formulate premises (claim / thought) and draw a conclusion
example:
① if its raining then the streets will be w
claim: it is raining
conclusion: Therefore, the streets will be wet.
② if one uses death penalty, then crime will drop

natural science: observed, seen, factual, actual, real
empirical - verifiable by observation or experience
experimental -
scientific & logical -

humanities:
speculative
experiential
scientific & abstract. ↩
→ existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence.
non realistic